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Sylvania mitrata. HOODED WARBLER.—This species I have found to be a rare transient visitant (though probably it breeds), having noted individuals September 13 and 25, 1890, and May 2, 1891.

Sylvania canadensis. CANADIAN WARBLER.—Found in Beaver County as a migrant only, but occurs in Butler and Armstrong Counties as a summer resident, nesting in thickets, especially those along the banks of streams.

Setophaga ruticilla. AMERICAN REDSTART. — Abundant summer resident in Beaver County; in Butler and Armstrong Counties conspicuous for its apparent entire absence.

Unless otherwise specified, the quotations given above refer to Beaver County only. Many of them are interesting as showing the peculiar faunal position of not only the western part of Pennsylvania as a whole, but also of its different sections. The notes for Butler and Armstrong Counties show a breeding range for some species extending much further south than has been heretofore generally ascribed in a non-mountainous region. Leasuresville, Butler County, near which my observations were made, is almost exactly in the same latitude as Beaver, Beaver County, and is, moreover, as shown by the Geological Survey report, only slightly over one hundred feet higher. The character of the country is, however, very different, and this has evidently much to do with the difference in the respective avifaunas of the two sections. What makes the problem more difficult of solution is the fact that in both localities relatively northern and relatively southern species (not all Warblers) are both found, as for instance in Butler and Armstrong Counties, *Dendroica maculosa*, *D. pennsylvanica*, *D. virens*, *Sylvania canadensis*, etc., occur, together with such relatively southern forms as *Helmitherus vermivorus*, *Helminthophila chrysoptera* (also *Empidonax acadicus*). A comparison of the whole avifauna of each locality, however, shows that Beaver County is, on the whole, the more southern (relatively) of the two.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Beaver, Beaver Co., Pa.*

Note regarding the Islands of Maraguana and Samana, Bahamas.—While in the Bahama Islands last winter I had several conversations with people who were well acquainted with the islands of Samana and Maraguana. These islands have not been visited by any naturalist, or if so nothing has been published regarding them. I was told that a Parrot occurred on Maraguana and Acklin Islands, and a Crow was sometimes seen on the former island. A peculiar large rat is claimed to occur on Maraguana in abundance. At Samana a Woodpecker occurs, which, if not *Sphyrapicus varius*, would probably prove of much interest. None of my collectors have ever visited these islands, although having positive orders to do so, they having been always prevented by illness or bad weather. I am informed that a regular monthly steamer is to be run after July, 1891, between New Providence and Inagua, touching at a number of the intermediate islands. With such easy communication there should be but little difficulty in obtaining collections from most of the islands.—CHARLES B. CORY, *Boston, Mass.*